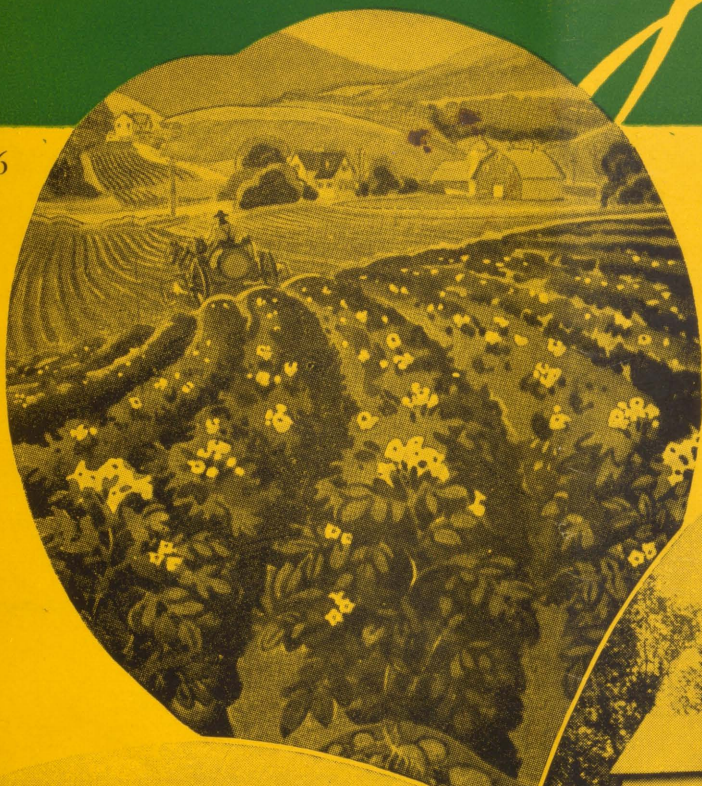


The MACDONALD COLLEGE *Journal*

L. I. • No. 6

FEBRUARY 1941



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EDITORIAL COMMENT

The fixing of the butter price at 34½ cents by the War Supplies Board is the subject of much discussion—some of it exceedingly acrimonious. We may ask ourselves why this step was taken. Undoubtedly consumer interests were a factor. Another was the desire to protect production of cheese. The argument was also advanced that this action would not greatly hurt the farmer, as much of the butter produced in summer was now out of the farmers' hands. This argument, of course, is only partially valid, since the winter months count for about 30% of the year's production. The immediate cause for their action was the recent rapid rise in the price of butter.

A fixed minimum price for the summer months has been suggested in order to allay the criticism which has arisen. If such a plan is followed, what will be the result? If fixed too high, it will affect cheese production. If it is fixed too low, the farmer will still have cause for dissatisfaction. The problem is to ensure a sufficiently high price for both cheese and butter to secure the amount of cheese required overseas and enough butter for home consumption. The proposed elimination of freight charges on feeds from the Great Lakes would, if implemented, be a help. It would appear that one solution to the problem would be the further bonusing of cheese. The patriotism of our farmers may be taken for granted, but it is not reasonable to expect the producer to pay the entire cost of a policy which is, essentially, a war measure.

Dr. Lattimer's analysis, which appears elsewhere in this issue, is of much interest. Dr. Barton's remarks at the Ayreshire Breeders' meeting will doubtless receive the attention that they deserve.

FOUNDER'S DAY

The month of February is a significant one in the history of Macdonald College, because in that month falls the birthday of Sir William Macdonald. Thirty-four years ago Sir William founded this college "for the advancement of education, the carrying on of research and investigation, and for the dissemination of knowledge." We may well ask ourselves today how far these aims of the Founder have been realized.

Were it necessary to record a curtailment of programme or a relaxation of effort, many reasonable excuses might be offered, for during that period profound changes have occurred—some local, some world-wide. Scarcely had the new institution become established when it had to face the disrupting influences of the first World War, followed by a disastrous economic depression. During all the period the population from which we draw a large proportion of our students continued to decline. Educational standards and methods and the whole conception of research in agriculture and the allied sciences advanced rapidly, calling for a new approach and, what is more important for an institution subsisting largely on endowment funds—new expenditures. Like all similar institutions, Macdonald was forced to meet expanding demands with a contracting income.

Nevertheless, it is only fair to say that increasing difficulties called forth increasing effort. We have continued to attract as large or larger *available* population in our natural territory as any similar institution, as well as many from far beyond these boundaries. Our courses and our methods have been subject to continuing review and modernization. Graduates of our various courses are now carrying out the ideals of the Founder in the homes, the schools and on the farms of Canada, and in educational and research institutions in all sections of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from editorial page)

It is to be doubted whether any similar institution in Canada or elsewhere can show a heavier programme of work at as low a cost. Original contributions of practical value to our farmers have been made over a wide range of subjects — new and better varieties of crops, new discoveries in soil science, animal nutrition, parasites and diseases and many others. All this has been accomplished by the devotion of our staff and with the assistance and cooperation of our colleagues in Provincial and Dominion Departments and of our graduates everywhere.

The CBC Farm Radio Forum

Is your family one of those who sit in on each Tuesday night with the Sunnyridge farmers to listen, to study and to discuss problems which are now the subject of active interest and controversy? At the present time many farmers feel that their rights and interests are not receiving the attention they deserve. It would not be surprising if this were the case, for farmers are more poorly organized to protect their interests than most other producer groups. They lack the same opportunity to study, prepare and present their case. The Farm Forum offers at least the beginning of such a programme. You can understand the issues better, you can follow the broadcasts with more understanding, and you will be supplied with suitable material, if you join with some of your neighbours in a Farm Radio Forum. You can learn how to do this by writing *at once* for a registration form to FARM RADIO FORUM, LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

Already hundreds of groups and thousands of individuals all over Canada are listening. The first few broadcasts have been received with enthusiasm. Farmers appear to realize that, if they will get together, they can "do something about it". The whole programme is part of a great experiment and you can increase your own knowledge and also make a contribution to the unity of Canada if you become a member. It only costs 50 cents for a whole group to register. Extra sets of pamphlets (16) can be obtained for \$1.00 by writing to the Macdonald College Journal or the Farm Radio Forum, Lennoxville.

Macdonald College has a special interest in this series because the basic material was supplied by members of its staff, though ably assisted by experts from the Dominion and Provincial Services. Furthermore, the College, through its Rural Adult Education Service, has undertaken to organize rural Quebec. Our Leaders Course, Radio Institutes, etc. are all a part of the effort and the gratifying response that it has met with, not only in Quebec but in all the other provinces, indicates the interest that has been awakened by this great new experiment in "education for action".

The Montreal Milk Producers' Co-operative, which has a paid-up capital of \$15,000.00, last year did a business totalling over \$192,000.00, Mr. P. D. McArthur tells us.

THE HORRORS OF PEACE

Editor, Macdonald College Journal.

Sir:—

With one end of the Axis badly bent and whispers of oil and food shortage at the other, the PEACE that we long for, but dread, seems possible before long. It certainly will be grand to welcome our boys home and no doubt they will rejoice to return, with the supreme satisfaction that they have ventured all they had to give in a great cause that has conquered.

But the glory and the satisfaction will be but short lived unless they return to a far different and far better Canada than they left. There will of course be the usual speeches and patriotic fervour, there will be a great deal of work waiting to be done and no doubt many employers will do their level best to put their old employees back on the job. But wartime industries will slacken and then stop. Canada has been enormously speeded up during the war; so have most other countries and the slump will hit them all.

This great fact must be faced, PEACE has her miseries no less profound than WAR. A terrific economic struggle will inevitably follow, a wild grabbing after the markets that will not exist, a desperate resort of all nations by high tariffs and quotas to preserve "the home market" rendering confusion worse confounded.

There is a way out, fortunately, a sensible and simple way by which Canada can avoid these catastrophies and lead this mad world into the paths of lasting Peace and security. We are well started in the right direction and we shall need no startling change to produce the condition we desire. Already the nation has adopted Conscription for War and has done so with very little delay and without any great difficulty. We have done this to turn the Canadian nation into a great efficient war machine. By it we have already achieved marvellous results and within a year or two we know that we shall have accomplished far more. Having proved past doubt how efficient and just Conscription has been as a War measure, let us apply the same practicable and sensible method to the solution of our Peace problems. We do not tolerate USELESSNESS in War time, why should we tolerate it in Peace time?

No amount of property can exempt any person from the duty of earning his living. No one in modern society is, or can be independent. Just try to build your own public roads or railroads. Robinson Crusoe had to be independent but he certainly did not like it. We cannot be independent of our fellows. Society has "the whip hand" over each individual. It can simply withhold from its "slackers" the great privileges that they refused to try to earn. Let them walk, let them pack their own messages, letters, parcels. They would learn sense and decency very quickly, without the use of violence.

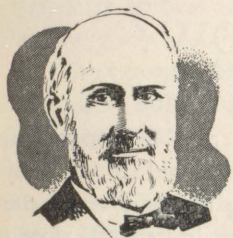
Yours for JUSTICE,

(Signed) J. C. HARRIS.

"Sir William Macdonald"

An address delivered on Founder's Day at Macdonald College, February 10, 1939, by the

Hon. Dr. Cyrus MacMillan, M.P.



Sir William.

TWO types of leaders have always stood out in the business world. One is the brilliant, scintillating, magnetic kind,—the man filled with dash and daring, always in the spot-light, able always to capture the popular imagination. The other is the quiet, steady-going, sure-footed man, known more for sagacity and sound judgment and integrity than for glittering or spectacular display,—the man who, in the midst of the turmoil that affrights others, keeps his poise and is looked up to,—especially in times of peril or crisis or urgent need,—as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. To this latter class Sir William Macdonald pre-eminently belonged. In finance and industry he was regarded as a rock,—as always to be depended upon. Advice from him was felt to be sound,—if he gave it at all. Personal integrity, unchallenged in him even in days when attacks and scandal walked unashamed in the street and struck at any shining mark,—personal integrity was the cause and capstone of his great success. People liked to think of him as an old-fashioned industrialist. Such they called him, and such he was, by training, experience, and preference. Nobody ever thought or spoke of him as "a Napoleon of finance." In a changing and at times an unscrupulous world he clung to time-honoured methods; he was more interested in building up a great industry than in dazzling or startling strokes in the stock market. Amidst all the storms and buffets of changing fortune, and contrary winds, he kept, like his ancestors, his rudder true.

Sir William was typical of the ancestors from whom he sprang. His background is a chapter of romantic story,—interesting, and filled with daring and courage and faith. But the path he climbed—from his birth in Prince Edward Island to his death in Montreal—was steep, and it was scaled only by unrelenting determination and effort. While his mature life was spent in Canada's largest city, his early rural association gave him first-hand acquaintance with the homely virtues, social and economic, which are at the foundation of our national life. His rugged simplicity had its cradle in an environment of pioneer struggle, and its nourishment in the economies and discipline of a frugal community and a frugal home. But this struggle was in a moral atmosphere with lofty views and aims. There, within sound of the surf, the rule of life was "do the day's work", for the land and the sea yielded a living only to hard work. The old song on which his generation was brought up—and forgotten in modern times—urged one to work in the

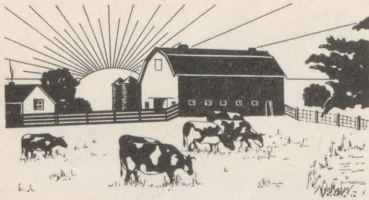
morning hours, to work amid springing flowers, to work even through the sunny noon, and then on till the last beam faded,—faded to shine no more. It was a joyous old song, and the only unhappy note in it was the one that suggested the on-coming of night when man works no more.

Young William Macdonald grew up to be a believer in work. The industry of his early training grew with the years. Thrift became a habit of his life,—thrift not alone in material affairs but in speech and time and energy. Like the hunter in Olive Schreiner's story he climbed from cliff to cliff, cutting pioneer niches in the rock, in his quest for the white bird of truth. And, as a result of industry and thrift, the boy to whom in his early days a shilling was a fortune became in the end the master of millions.

William Macdonald was born not for himself but for his country. His scheme of life had a wider horizon than his own vocation or his own environment. It was one of the tenets of his philosophy of life that large sums of money should not be stored up for use centuries hence, but should be spent during the possessor's lifetime. Like manna in the wilderness it must be used largely within the day, between the dawn and the evening of its gathering. He determined to use his wealth in a way that would be of the greatest value to those of his own time and also to those like you and me who would come after him. He felt that the best test of the wisdom of men who make fortunes is what they do with them after they have made them. He therefore made a special effort to meet the educational needs of his own community, of this province and of this Dominion, and to put the best knowledge within the reach of all classes. Fortunately for us he chose McGill as his greatest agency. He was our greatest benefactor. He made McGill, materially. He found it brick and left it marble. To our University he was a tower of strength, never found wanting, not merely in the immense resources he commanded, but in the clear-sighted, granite-like character and vision with which he regarded a university's place and possibilities in the nation.

Like Ian MacLaren's "Domsie", he was especially interested in "the lad o' pairs".—and for such lads scholarships were provided by his earliest generosity, so that assistance might be given to especially talented boys and girls. Another of his interests was the more thorough training of teachers for the schools of the Province. No branch of knowledge was left unaided or unnourished by his golden touch. He wanted to make farm life happier and better, and to give to agriculture the facilities previously assigned only to other industries. In his native Maritimes, consolidation of

(Continued on page 15)



AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

What Oat Varieties Shall We Grow?

by E. A. Lods

A GOOD variety is necessary to obtain the best of results with oats. The bulk produced is not the only factor of importance. When determining the value of a crop, the grower, of course, considers yield, but he also has in mind quality, time of maturity, ease of handling, disease resistance, and whether or not the product is quite suitable for the uses to which it is to be put. Some of these factors are influenced by climate, soil, and methods of production. However, the best results in grain production are not obtained through the use of inferior varieties.

During the past few years, new varieties produced by plant-breeders have been released for general distribution, a number of which are recommended by the Quebec Seed Board. The oat varieties recommended for Quebec are Banner, Lasalle, Vanguard, Mabel, and Cartier.

Quality

When considering an oat variety, attention is given to quality, that is the proportion of hull and kernel in the grain. Early seeding and good growing conditions produce grain with a lower hull content than would otherwise be obtained. However, varieties differ to a marked extent as to quality.

Varieties which produce the same yields of grain may differ as to the yield of kernel or meat, or a variety more productive in gross yield of grain may, because of the high percentage of hull, be less productive of kernel. Amongst the varieties recommended for Quebec there are differences in the hull content. Following are some of the results obtained in the variety tests conducted at Macdonald College over a period of six years.

	% Hull	Lbs. of Grain per acre	Lbs. of Kernel per acre
Banner	28.1	2836	2039
Lasalle	23.4	2893	2217
Mabel	22.7	2825	2181
Cartier	24.0	2601	1976

During these six years the Banner produced 235 pounds of grain (practically 7 bushels) per acre more than did the Cartier. However, after allowing for the hull content, there is a difference of only 63 pounds of kernel. Between the Mabel and the Banner there is practically no difference in yield of grain but because of differences in hull content there is an average difference of 142 pounds of kernel.

The Vanguard is not included in this comparison because it has been in these tests for two years only. A period

of three years is too short to obtain reliable information about a variety. The Vanguard has been tested for a slightly longer time at other stations. During the time tested the hull content of this variety was approximately 2% lower than that of the Banner.

Time of Ripening

The suitability of varieties is also influenced by the time of ripening. The Cartier and the Mabel ripen 10 to 12 days earlier than do the Banner and the Lasalle while the Vanguard is 2 to 5 days earlier than the Banner.

In some districts an early maturing variety is essential to obtain a crop which is properly ripened and in others such a variety permits harvesting under more satisfactory conditions. Also, there are areas having long seasons where early varieties are needed. In some of these districts the ordinary late varieties suffer from hot dry conditions during the filling period, resulting in lower yields of a grain of inferior quality. Early varieties in part escape these unfavorable conditions.

Time of maturity should be given consideration when growing mixed grains. Varieties such as the Cartier and the Mabel are sufficiently early to ripen with six-row barleys such as O.A.C. 21, Pontiac and Byng. On the other hand, Banner and Lasalle ripen at a time making them suitable for mixing with two-row barleys such as Charlottetown 80 and Hannchen. The Vanguard ripens sufficiently late for mixing with two-row barleys and while being later than the six-row barleys is more suitable to grow with these than are the Banner and the Lasalle.

In districts where both the early and late oats are productive, there are differences of opinion as to which are preferable. Some prefer the early varieties because these permit of the harvest being done early, an advantage when the threshing is done from the field. There are others, however, who find that in some seasons and in some districts the harvest comes too close to the end of haying. When bad weather prevails the grain crop ripens before haying is completed. The use of the earlier oat varieties on farms where barley also is grown results in the entire grain crop being ripe at approximately the same time. The decision as to the use of early or late maturing varieties involves the consideration of problems of farm management as well as those of the crop itself.

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The Dairy Dilemma

by J. E. Lattimer

CANADA is confronted with a butter scarcity, strange as it may appear. This scarcity promises to be only temporary and does not warrant undue alarm. It will likely be temporary as there are 3,873,500 dairy cows in the country and only some twelve million people or about one cow to every three people. The United States with its 131 million people and 25 million odd cows has one cow for every five, and yet they get along pretty well. In other words our dairy industry is well developed nationally. Of the total number over one million are in Quebec province. For this reason anything pertaining to the dairy industry is important locally.

There are many reasons for the scarcity and the recent rise in price of butter. Among them may be listed —

1. Comparatively low prices of butter from 1930 to 1940.
2. Extremely low price in the summer of 1940.
3. Expansion of cheese production.
4. Increased production of manufactured milk products.
5. Comparatively high price of beef and veal.
6. Increased production cost.
7. Expansion of consumption.
8. Reduced imports.

During the four years from 1926 to 1929 the average price of creamery butter for all Canada averaged 37.27 cents per pound. These are the years that are mentioned as a base for comparison in regulating wages. For this reason the butter price of those years is important. In 1929 the price was 38.6 and by 1932, the low year of the decade, the price was 18.9 cents per pound. The drop from 1929 to 1932 was to less than half the former level. This fall in price did not decrease the volume produced, as during this period some other products including grain and hogs fell farther. Since 1932 butter prices improved, but prices of some other farm products, including hogs and beef cattle, improved more and thus proved successful competitors of the dairy industry.

The Recent Price Rise

The major reason for the present scarcity and recent rise in price of butter was the surprisingly low price in the summer of 1940. The Montreal price wholesale from June to October inclusive was 23.4 cents per pound. Usually Quebec makes annually about one hundred million pounds of butter. Seventy million of this is provided in the five months above-mentioned, and the remaining 30 per cent in the other seven months.

The important price of butter is the price prevailing when the bulk of it is made, which is during summer months. The country as a whole stores from 40 to 60 million pounds annually from summer to winter. For the six years from 1935 to 1940 the winter price (Toronto) averaged 2.7 cents per pound above the summer price. The maximum price of 34½ cents (Montreal Dec. 12, 1940) is eleven cents per pound above the price paid in Montreal last

summer. Just why the price was so low last summer and who has held the butter since that time is a very important point which we cannot discuss here in detail. Yet we may point out that the cost to the farmer is not only the amount that those who held the butter have made over reasonable carrying charges, but also the loss from the low price received for the amount consumed in the summer months plus the loss of the amount disposed of in manufactured milk products. By dealing with cooperatives of course this may be saved as the profits are distributed in patronage dividends.

The chief point stressed here is that the surprisingly low price of last summer was an important factor in the present scarcity and recent rise in price. The low price of butter allowed an expansion in cheese making. Another factor that has not received as much attention is the ten per cent increase in volume of milk manufactured into tinned milk of various types in 1940 as compared with the previous year.

The increased price of beef and veal proved a keen competitor of dairy farming in the summer of 1940. On two farms visited by the writer during that period breeding hievers were being raised on whole milk, not on account of needing it particularly, but on account of allowing the calves to do the milking when butter fat was worth 22 cents per pound.

Cost of Production

The increased cost of production in 1940 as compared with the previous year ran right through from labour to feed including salt. Cost of production for the winter of 1939 and 1940 when there was practically an eight-month winter locally, as compared with the seven months previously referred to, averaged 23 cents per cwt. of milk higher than during the previous season. Butter fat is not as expensively produced as fluid milk as it may be largely a summer product. For winter production it is not to be expected that 34½ cents will cover costs nor expand winter production, judging from data secured for the cost of fluid milk production in the Montreal area.

Expansion of consumption has been attributed to increased purchasing power, high wages, more regular employment, and increased consumption by enlisted men. Reduced imports apply both to butter and cheese. The butter available for export from Australia and New Zealand is now in the control of Britain, while former sources of imports of special cheeses such as Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy and France, are now shut off. Importation from New Zealand might have averted the fixed price but this proved impossible for reasons already indicated.

There are influences on the supply of butter, such as the length of the pasture season, which may vary from year to year. The productive capacity of pastures in dairy sections may also vary. These influences are well known to the far-

(Continued on page 8)

Chick Brooding

by W. A. Maw

THE cost of the new flock of laying pullets for next fall, or the meat stock which may be sold during the summer and fall seasons, depends largely on the successful brooding of the chicks. Proper brooding conditions and feeding are essential to normal growth and feathering, and successful brooding depends on close attention to such details as temperature, feed and sanitation. Established practices in artificial brooding with the use of either coal-burning, oil-burning or electric brooders are not difficult to follow. The house must be ready for the chicks when hatched or received from the hatchery. It is advisable to have the house thoroughly warmed for at least two days before needed, to ensure a warm floor and warm litter.

Cleanliness and Comfort Essential

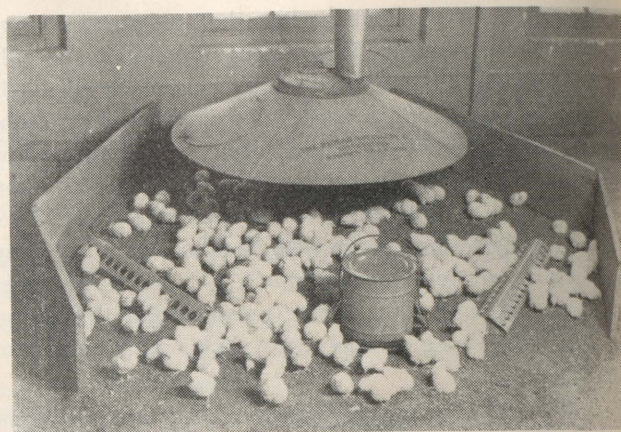
Make sure that the house and all the equipment are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. It is highly important that extreme care be taken to see that all cracks in the floor or corners in the walls have been completely cleaned, since disinfection will not kill germs hidden in accumulated droppings packed in cracks or corners.

Under artificial brooding methods growing chicks need heat until well feathered. The length of the brooding period depends upon the season of the year, early hatched chicks being brooded over a longer period. The usual temperature at the start is 100 degrees Fahrenheit at the litter level at the outer edge of the hover. As the chicks learn to eat and exercise the temperature is reduced, usually about five degrees or more a week. Comfort is the best guide as to proper temperature. If the chicks appear to be crowding under the hover, the temperature should be increased. When comfortable, the chicks will sit in a circle in the area at the outer edge of the hover with their heads pointing out, backs to the heat.

The automatic thermostat regulates the heat, and must be properly set before the chicks are placed in the house. The temperature of the room outside of the hover area may be somewhat lower. Where some ventilation is allowed, the front part of the room may be quite cool providing the chicks have the correct temperature under the hover when needed. Under such conditions the chicks should grow and feather rapidly.

A satisfactory type of litter, such as cut straw, chaff, cut hay or shavings, should be used. Use litter to a depth of about two inches, thus ensuring insulation against cold floors. Short material is better than long straw or hay, as the droppings will work through the litter to the floor.

Where coal-burning brooder stoves are used, it is advisable to place a sheet of metal on the floor under the stove, as well as to place some sand around and underneath the stove. In this way possible fire from burning coals, which may fall out of the stove, can be avoided.



Good equipment means healthy chicks.

A Proper Start is Needed

In preparing to receive the chicks place the water founts and feed hoppers in their correct location, dividing the space around the hover equally. Two or three founts and mash hoppers for each lot of three hundred chicks to the ordinary size stove are recommended. Extra feed may be placed on newspaper or cardboard flats to encourage the chicks to eat. The chicks have to learn to eat. Finely ground grit and shell may be placed on the paper with the mash.

A complete chick mash is necessary for normal growth. The all-mash ration is recommended, since it is more economical to feed, and, where fed in hoppers, is kept clean. Grain feeding may be started after the fifth to seventh week, and should be fed in hoppers rather than in the litter. Ample trough space must be provided to allow all the chicks to feed.

To make sure that the chicks stay close to the source of heat at night, a circular screen of wire mesh about a foot high, or two pairs of hinged boards, may be used. It may be advisable to arrange this enclosure at the start, allowing sufficient room for the hoppers and founts. Hinged boards, ten inches wide, are very handy, as during the day or when not needed they can be folded and stood up in a corner of the house.

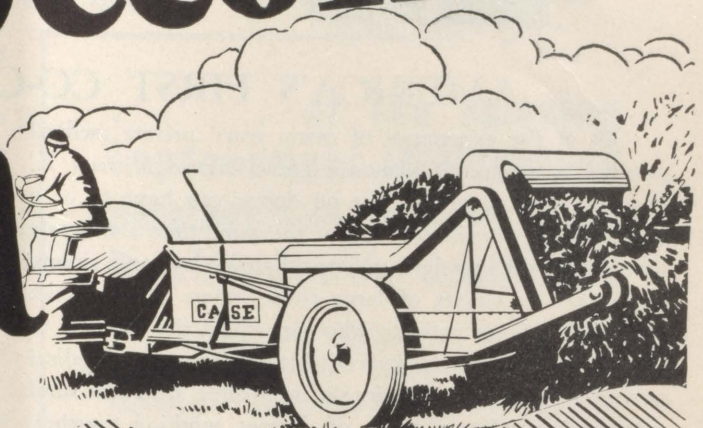
Avoid Crowding

Avoid crowding too many chicks into one unit. Even in a small group of chicks they crowd for the want of heat, but ordinary crowding is generally due to a lack of floor space for exercise, or a lack of feeding space at the hoppers. Troublesome habits, such as toe-picking and feather-picking, may result from crowding. The litter in overcrowded houses becomes soiled very quickly, thus exposing the chicks to unsanitary conditions.

The brooder house need not be cleaned for the first time until the chicks are from seven to ten days of age, but thereafter the house should be cleaned on each fifth day. By so

(Continued on page 25)

Waste Becomes Wealth



 College men know that a thin mantle of manure on several acres brings about twice the gain in total crop yield, as compared with the same amount of manure in a heavy coat on a single acre. Few farmers take full advantage of this fact because it takes too long to cover the acreage with slow-moving equipment.

Now, with either of the machines shown here, that waste of crop-producing power gives way to creation of new wealth. Motorized spreading makes thin applications practical because it multiplies the acreage covered in a day. Rubber tires permit spreading at tractor speeds even on rough, frozen ground. Transport from farmstead to field is speeded up still more, even on stony roads.

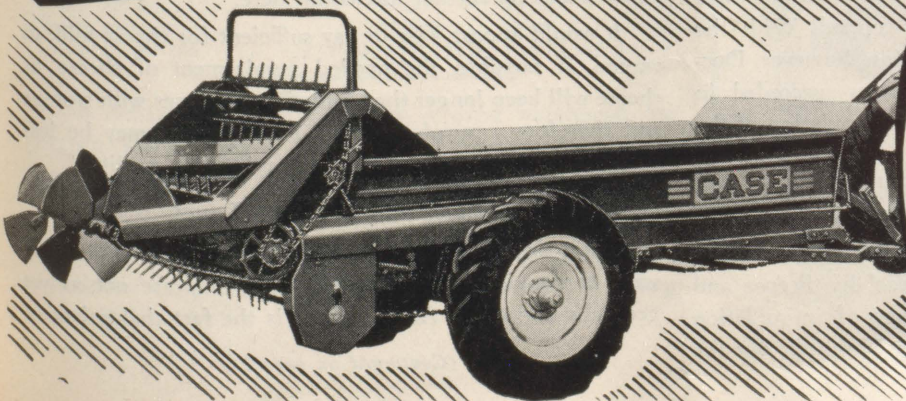
Hitching is faster because there is no heavy lifting, no jacking up; self-hoisting hitch simply slides to level of tractor draw-bar. Maneuvering is faster because the spreader is built and balanced, steers and

backs like a 2-wheel cart. Loading is faster because the front end lowers for loading, because the low wheels are not in the way. Every detail reduces drudgery, increases daily capacity, encourages better manure management and soil building.

The new low-priced model below has a 70-bushel steel-sided box. Its tires and wheels fit other farm machines, get double or treble service from a single investment in rubber. Both it and the 90-bushel size shown above are built with an apron drive which moves manure more steadily to the beaters . . . and uniformity of spreading is required to make manure do double duty through thin application.

There is also a Case horse-drawn spreader, long famous for its light draft, its double steel backbone, its long life. See any or all models at our factory show rooms or branch houses. J. I. Case Co., Toronto, Ont.

CASE



**New
Low Price
Tractor Spreader
Meets Challenge
of Soil
Conservation**





CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

AMERICA'S FIRST CO-OPERATIVE HOSPITAL

Out of the experience of many years' private medical practice in western Oklahoma grew Doctor Michael A. Shadid's firm conviction that no doctor can hope to be a good general practitioner and at the same time a first-rate specialist in any one field and that therefor it is only among the well-to-do classes of large cities, where a doctor can send those of his patients who can afford the expense to one of the many specialists available, that complete medical care is possible. It is obviously impossible in small rural communities unless a group of doctors, working together, can undertake the job of caring for the people's health. Casting about in his mind for a solution to this very real social problem, Doctor Shadid remembered the farmers' co-operative societies which had been organized in many parts of the state in order to settle certain economic difficulties. Why, he asked, could the same principle not be applied to the medical needs of the people, who, in all too many cases, could be completely ruined by the high cost of a single illness or operation and even then did not always secure the best treatment available.

By the summer of 1929 he had worked out the details of a plan which called for 2,000 people to subscribe \$50.00 each for a share in a co-operative association which would proceed to build a hospital in Elk City, and in which every doctor of the community would be a member of the staff. While the doctors refused to have anything to do with the idea in the fear that their incomes might be cut, the farmers in the neighborhood adopted it enthusiastically and the Community Health Association was forthwith organized. By November, 1930, the organization work for the new hospital and the raising of capital had reached a point where it was possible to start construction of the building.

At that point active opposition on the part of some of the local doctors began to be felt in ever strengthening force. Malicious gossip and accusations of "unethical" conduct soon weakened confidence among the people enough to make it impossible to raise enough capital to complete the work and construction had to be stopped. With the assistance of the Oklahoma Farmers' Union, however, Doctor Shadid and his indomitable supporters succeeded in obtaining a loan which made possible the completion of the building in the summer of 1931.

Systematic opposition from organized medicine continued, however, in every possible form. Doctor Shadid was dropped from the membership of the American Medical Association, attempts were made to cancel his license and doctors were prevented by various forms of intimidation from joining the staff of the Community Hospital. But the

Community Health Association stayed in existence until it was taken over by the Farmers' Union in 1934 and its name changed to Farmers' Union Co-operative Hospital Association. A politically powerful group was thus put on record as supporting the venture in spite of the highly organized opposition. Although its foes were by no means crushed by this step, the 2,000 member families of the Elk City Community Hospital were determined that the co-operative society which furnished them with complete medical, surgical and dental care for \$25.00 per year, with hospitalization at \$2.00 per day, should not be forced out of existence. Nor has it been. It is today the shining example of what can be done by the application of co-operative principles to medical care and a great help to the many similar organizations which are coming into existence through the country.

THE DAIRY DILEMMA

(Continued from page 5)

mer. To those who have not done much farming these influences may be overlooked.

The reasons for the present butter scarcity and the *belated* rise in price explains the problem now confronting the dairy industry. These reasons also supply some guide as to what might be done to meet the difficulty.

One of our problems is to fill the cheese quota required overseas. This is war work which we are told is as important as sending munitions and men for the air, sea and land forces. The price paid by Britain need not be haggled over. The United States has now almost reached the stage where they are willing to settle the question of payments after the struggle is over. To make sure that the cheese required is made available, a price comparable to that derived from milk made into butter must be paid. This should be treated as a purely domestic problem. It may require a substantial increase in the cheese bonus. This is now indicated and hence needs no further discussion here.

It would appear wise to pay sufficient for cheese milk to exceed, if possible, the needed requirement of cheese, as cheese will keep longer than butter; it improves with storage and therefore a surplus of this food product may be less costly to carry than surpluses not having this quality.

The General Price Level

There are several factors of a more general nature that seem to require endless repetition as they are not as yet generally conceded. Among these is the fact that prices of

(Continued on page 21)

MARKET COMMENTS

In January, 1941, the price of hogs in the United States caught up with and passed the price in Canadian markets. For upwards of three years the price in Canada has been higher than in that market. Prior to that time for about two and a half years prices permitted shipment of live hogs across the line. A news item for western Canada notes a shipment of live hogs across the line in January of this year. Just one year ago so much pork was brought in that imports were placed on a quota basis. This rapid reversal of position will have some influence on our market.

Announcement has been made that assistance will now be given to the transport of feed grain from western to eastern Canada. This move is in response to pressure that has been gathering force during the past decade. It will lessen the cost of production of animals and animal products in deficit areas for feed grains.

The November 1940 index number of wholesale prices of all goods was 84.0, an advance of 11.6 from August 1939—the last pre-war month. During the same period Canadian farm products advanced 8.5 points.

Trend of Prices

	January 1940	December 1940	January 1941
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.	7.56	8.18	8.63
Cows, good, per cwt.	5.43	5.50	5.83
Cows, common, per cwt.	3.91	3.95	4.18
Canners and Cutters, per cwt.	3.26	3.05	3.33
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	11.75	11.05	11.83
Veal, common, per cwt.	10.52	9.80	10.38
Lambs, good, per cwt.	9.66	10.00	9.00
Lambs, common, per cwt.	8.40	8.00	8.50
Bacon, hogs, dressed, B.1, per cwt.	12.40	11.13	11.35
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.29	0.35	0.34½
Eggs, Grade A, large, per doz.	0.23	0.32	0.25
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus per lb.	0.16	0.16	0.18
Dressed, milk fed, A, per lb.	0.21½	0.24	0.26
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, Quebec MacIntosh, Extra Fancy, per box ...	1.90	2.25	2.25
No. 1, per bbl.	4.50	5.25	—
Potatoes, Quebec, No. 1, per 75 lb. bag	1.15	0.65	0.65
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	27.00	26.00	27.00
Shorts, per ton	27.00	27.50	27.00
Oil meal, per ton	(35%) 37.00	(39%) 37.00	(39%) 40.00

A department store, a bakery, a drug warehouse, ten branch stores, and a garage were among co-operative properties destroyed in the bombing of Coventry.

"Fifty percent of the activity of a successful co-operative consists of doing the job, and the other 50 percent in telling about it."

PROOF

... of the amazing improvement in livestock obtainable with "Miracle" Feeds is abundantly available!

Even without the addition of "Rex" Wheat Gem Oil, "Miracle" Feeds would still be superior to other reputable feeds on the market. The inclusion of Wheat Germ Oil gives you definite "plus" values which are soon translated into cash profits! Hogs are ready for market one or two months earlier . . . dairy cattle give more milk . . . hens lay more eggs with a higher hatching percentage and the extra pounds, extra gallons and extra eggs are produced at low cost!

We shall be glad to send you the facts and figures to substantiate these statements. Why not drop us a line today.

"MIRACLE" FEEDS

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED

Montreal - Fort William - Winnipeg
Medicine Hat - Edmonton



AT THIS SEASON

Your Cattle Need:
"Miracle" Dairy Feed
"Miracle"
Dairy Concentrate

Your Hogs Need:
"Miracle" Hog Grower
"Miracle" Hog Fattener

Your Hens Need:
"Miracle" Hatching Mash
"Miracle" Chick Starter

IF IT'S "OGILVIE"
— IT'S GOOD!



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES PAGE

*A section devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

It is the custom of the Board of Directors of Quebec Women's Institutes to hold a semi-annual meeting each year to round out the business of last Convention, and to blaze the trail for new efforts during the following months. This meeting was held on Saturday, January 4th, in the Y. W. C. A. Montreal.

Owing to illness and other causes the attendance was not full, but enough of the members were present to carry on. Mrs. Cameron E. Dow, Provincial President and Miss Edna B. Rettie, Demonstrator of Quebec Women's Institutes were present, the latter being introduced for the first time to a mid-winter Board Meeting. Miss Rettie described the contacts she had made during her attendance at the inter-County Community Schools held in the Autumn, and stated her intention of visiting County Annual Meetings in the Spring. Miss Rettie stated that Mr. Beriau of the Department of Agriculture was arranging her itinerary of these meetings, and that County Presidents were to communicate to him the date selected for annual County Meetings as soon as possible. All correspondence or references to demonstrations or visits are to be addressed to Mr. Beriau, Supervisor of Handicrafts, Parliament Buildings, Quebec.

In the absence through illness of Miss Abbie Pritchard, Provincial Treasurer, her report was read by the Secretary. Considerable satisfaction was manifest at the substantial balances on hand, as compared with former years, this going to prove that the efforts of the Board to place itself on a more secure financial basis were bearing fruit.

A two-years' trial of the reduction of the number of departments by uniting two or more of these under one Convener was agreed upon, this to come into effect in June, 1941. This reduces the number of conveners from nine to six.

Mrs. Dow reported that information concerning women and children needing protection of a legal nature could be sent to the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, and this would result in investigation and possible adjustment.

Dr. W. H. Brittain, Principal of Macdonald College, was present, and explained the Short Course for Women which is being held at Macdonald College on February 3-14th, sponsored by the Department of Education which is giving leadership in this, the first course of its kind. Dr. Brittain asked for the support of the Institutes in securing applications which would be accepted to the number of twenty. The support of the Women's Institutes for the Macdonald College Journal was also asked very urgently by Dr. Brittain, the space in the magazine to be allotted to



Students and staff of the Women's Short Course at
Macdonald College.

Women's Institute news to be in direct proportion to the support received from the members of the Q. W. I. in the matter of subscriptions. All material for the Women's Institute Page is to be sent to Mrs. M. E. McCurdy, Lennoxville, Que.

Owing to war conditions it was decided that the proposed exhibit of handicrafts for the 1941 Convention should be cancelled and that Mr. Beriau be asked to provide an exhibit from his department. This matter was left with Miss Rettie to arrange.

A letter from Mrs. Mackenzie, Canadian representative to the A. C. C. W. in London, stated that her recent request for gold and silver articles for the purchase of a mobile canteen had been over-subscribed. Further gifts may be sent to Miss Abbie Pritchard, Wyman, Que. for future war needs.

A tentative outline of programme for the Branches for 1941 was submitted to the Board and accepted. This programme was prepared by the County of Megantic. The President asked that every report sent in should have the name and address in full of the sender affixed, and should give the names of officers and conveners with addresses.

The F. W. I. C. board was asked by letter to give official recognition to Miss Edna B. Rettie as Counsellor of the Quebec Women's Institute. An invitation from the Handicrafts Guild of Montreal to view their exhibits and attend afternoon tea was accepted with pleasure and much enjoyed. Each Branch President was urged to promote the sale of the War Savings Stamps, and to endeavour to raise the equivalent of \$1.00 per member to be used for war purposes. These amounts are to be sent to Miss Abbie Pritchard, Wyman, Que. before June 1.

M. E. McCURDY.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES NOTES

Two members of the Quebec Women's Institutes Board of Directors are on the Board of the recently organized Home and School Council. These are: Mrs. R. Thompson, acting Vice-President of the Council; and Mrs. G. Kuhring, who is on the Executive. An associate membership in the Council for the Q. W. I. is to be applied for.

Way's Mills in Stanstead County called a public meeting of School Boards and the general public to discuss the larger administration. Hatley and Stanstead North Branches are serving hot school lunches, and equipping needy school children with school requisites. A School Fair at Como was sponsored by the W. I. which paid out \$27.50 in prizes in war savings stamps.

A "benefit" evening at Como took the form of a drama, presented by a local French company, the W. I. receiving the receipts.

Cowansville made a large consignment of clothing for evacuated children in England. Hatley sent boxes overseas, also cooking to disabled veterans at Ste. Annes.

The Farm and Home Improvement endeavour sponsored by the Women's Institute of Pontiac County, culminated with banquet held at Pine Lodge, Bristol, with fifty guests present. The County President, Mrs. W. J. Murray, presided and a number of addresses were heard at the close of the evening. The Farmer's Magazine of Toronto assisted in this movement.

Features of the work in Pontiac County during the month are: Addresses on War, by Principal Douglas, of Shawville High School; a sketch on Iceland; a health conference, lasting several days; large sums of money, as well as sewing donated to the Red Cross; an invalid chair presented to the Pontiac Community Hospital as a memorial of the late Miss Sophia Armstrong, a pioneer of W. I. work in Pontiac County and the Province; a donation of \$50.00 to the Shawville cemetery fund.

M. E. McCURDY.

YOUR DEMONSTRATOR'S DIARY FOR JANUARY

January 3:

Attended tea given by the Canadian Handicrafts Guild, Peel Street, Montreal, for the Women's Institute Executive.

January 4:

Attended Quebec Women's Institute Provincial Board meeting held in Y.W.C.A. on Dorchester Street, Montreal.

January 6-10:

At Macdonald College, where plans were being made for Women's Short Courses, to be held on February 3-14.

January 13-24:

Went to Quebec City for two weeks training in Mr. Beriau's Short Course of Weaving.

The month of February will be spent at Macdonald College.

IN PLACE OF "COMICS"

by Lucille E. Thomson

(Convenor Education and Better Schools Committee W.I.)

The Federal Government in its recent budget has solved a problem that has worried parents and teachers for the past few years. The problem was how to check the ever-increasing popularity among children of the so-called "Comics" and "Pulps" which have been coming here from foreign sources. As the Government has also refused entry of plates and matrices from which these cheap magazines could be printed, it has solved the problem at one stroke.

A few years ago there were only a few of these noxious publications but in recent years their number has increased by dozens. If a parent forbade the magazines at home the child had no difficulty in obtaining any type of "Comic" through an exchange. These books enjoyed a wide circulation. It is hard for the adult to realize why these poorly written, badly constructed serial stories held so much appeal to the youthful readers. As a parent I cannot but rejoice at the action the Government has taken. These publications masquerading under the title of "Comic" or "Adventure", were for the most part of questionable humour and of sensational gangster adventure. The only "Comics" allowed entry are the "Comic Strips" in our Daily and Sunday papers.

Recently I read in a magazine that an editor of a certain newspaper realized that the "Comic Strips" appearing in his paper were utterly worthless and probably harmful and after a prolonged search he found a "Comic" that met with his approval and which also delighted his juvenile readers. There is no doubt that the children will miss their favourite magazine just as much as a parent would miss his favourite magazine if it were withdrawn from circulation.

This war-time action of the Government provides parents and teachers with a golden opportunity which they cannot afford to overlook. That is to see that the children in both Public and High Schools are given illustrated magazines and up-to-date books in the home and in the school libraries. If your school has no library or if its library is not enjoying the popularity it should, this is the time. There should be no delay in bringing in up-to-date books or in sending for one of the McGill Travelling Libraries at Macdonald College. Give the children more and better books and they will not miss the "Comics" and "Pulps" which have disappeared from our Canadian bookstands, we hope forever.



Are You Safe At Home?

by Talitha Hanke

WE TALK a lot these days about the dangers of the road, the dangers of the battle zones with their air raids, and forget that in our own peaceful homes throughout the country, danger may be lurking in the form of hazards of one type or another. Each year thousands of persons are temporarily or permanently disabled from accidents in homes.

Watch Your Step!

Nearly half of the more serious household accidents occur because of falls; lack of proper lighting in such places as at the head and foot of stairs, above porch steps or in cellarways, is dangerous.

For five dollars this could possibly be remedied, whereas a broken leg would cost many times that amount. Another means of guarding against stair accidents in dimly lighted places is to paint the top and bottom steps a color contrasting with the rest.

Avoid slipping in the bath tub. If that elusive cake of soap happens not to float, and be somewhere underfoot, it may take the skill of a figure skating expert to maintain balance and prevent a fall. A vacuum mat in the bottom of the tub is a good safety measure. A firm hand-rail near the tub is very convenient to assist large, heavy people in rising.



Or, it may be the small rug on the highly polished floor which decides to take you for a ride when you're in a hurry. Waxes that are painted or sprayed on and require no polishing do not give as slippery a finish. But for those of us who still prefer the waxes with the rich satiny lustre, there is another way out. A non-skid pad of cork may be placed under the small rug. Rough rubber tape along the edges on the underside of the rug is very satisfactory too. Rugs with curled edges or corners that turn up are splendid catch-traps for heels and toes. These can be remedied by re-sizing the edges which have lost their original firmness or stiffness. Use the type of glue that comes in solid form and requires melting before applying. Paint this on the underside of the curled edges and corners.

Slippery steps or walks should be made safe by sprinkling with sand or ashes. Another method is to use calcium chloride or salt with cinders or sand. This causes some melting of the ice and the cinders or sand become embedded in it, forming a non-slip surface to walk on.

Know Your Electricity!

Even though it may be our most useful servant, it may become our deadliest enemy with improper handling. Remember that electricity and water do not mix. Never

touch an electrical appliance or a metal light pull while standing in water, or on a damp floor, or while your hands or feet are wet or even damp.

Never touch two electrical fixtures or appliances at the same time. Don't pull on a light with one hand while holding an electric iron with another. Or do not move an electric metal standard lamp while shoving the vacuum cleaner with the other.

Repair defective or frayed electric cords before they have blown out fuses, damaged the equipment or electrocuted you.

Use insulated rubber cords if they must run under rugs or through doorways.

Never hang cords over nails or fasten them to mouldings with uninsulated staples.

Watch Sharp Objects!

Cuts are invariably a matter of carelessness—yours or somebody else's.

Put scissors and shears, when not in use, in a safe place where they cannot fall or be knocked down. In passing them to someone else always pass them with the blades together and the handles away from you. Do not run with them in your hand. Never throw or toss them to any one. When carrying them in pockets place in a sheath, points down.

Broken Glass:—Pick up with a dust pan and brush, or two pieces of cardboard. Be sure to get up all the pieces and slivers. A damp cloth to which they will adhere is good. If you have to handle broken glass by hand, or refuse that might contain broken glass or other sharp objects, protect your hands with heavy gloves.

Beware of Fire!

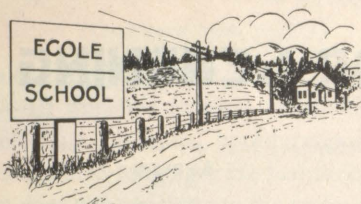
Careless handling of cigarettes, storing hot ashes and oily rags in non-metal containers, leaving matches where children and mice might have easy access to them, are but a few of the invitations to the fire-bug.

Cleaning in-doors at home with gasoline, benzine, naphtha or other inflammable fluids is extremely hazardous. It takes very little inflammable vapor when mixed with air to cause an explosion. Silk when rubbed against silk causes a spark of static electricity which may ignite the vapors. This is also true of leather gloves and other materials. Any small flame or spark from an electrical appliance may be sufficient. There are enough non-inflammable liquids and preparations for cleaning on the market to-day so that no one needs to use an inflammable one.

And finally, since we are all human and consequently have mishaps at times no matter how careful we try to be, have ready a good first aid kit.

To Put Out a Clothing Fire





SCHOOL PROBLEMS AND VIEWPOINTS Bilingualism

by Novah Brownrigg



ANYONE who has travelled has no doubt experienced the difficulties which surround one in a strange country where a totally unfamiliar language is spoken. A feeling of loneliness and of helplessness creeps over one, and there is no desire to linger there, even though one should wish to see the country in all its beauty. The tool necessary for appreciation and understanding is lacking. But it is not necessary to travel widely in the Dominion of Canada to experience difficulties of language. Indeed, in many parts, including our large cities, one rarely fails to meet numerous people who speak only one language; all British subjects, yet unable to understand one another. No man can live unto himself. He is dependent on others socially and economically. He cannot make contacts without language. It is the one thing that touches his life everywhere. He is deprived of social relationships if he is living in a community where the majority of the people speak a language other than his own. Can he afford to isolate himself behind this language barrier? Surely he cannot. Is he not, along with others in his community, working for the common welfare of all? Most assuredly, if he is to enjoy life to its fullest extent. Therefore, he must understand and speak the language of his associates.

Today there is a greater need than ever for the development of cultural abilities. The more extensive and the more varied is one's reading, the better is one prepared for a wholesome employment of leisure hours. No one should be content to have read the literature and history of one nation only, for that is not broadening. In our Dominion, the past cannot be ignored. All the present and all the future are rooted in it; colored and influenced by it. True, there are many translations. But are translations always adequate? Any person who has attempted to do a translation must have realized that it is almost impossible to give an accurate rendering. There is always some variation. Much more satisfaction is derived from first hand information. A writer has compared a translation to a photograph thus; "A photograph carries to our mind a certain idea of the person represented but the soul as well as the personality of the individual is not there. So it is with a translation."

Again the question is asked "Is it desirable to possess two languages?" Without a doubt. The older person will have had more acquaintances, will be more widely cultured and will have extended his sphere of influence. What about the youth of today? It is imperative that the young person equip himself wisely for the future, and surely in this province, he can have no better equipment than that he

speak two languages—English and French.

Business men realize the importance of knowing two languages and make every effort to stress its value. The daily newspapers contain advertisements for bi-lingual typists, secretaries, salesmen, telephone operators, accountants, doctors, teachers and in fact, all positions are open to the bi-linguist. No library in our province is complete without a selection of books, French and English, dealing with the history, the legends, the folk-lore and the songs of our Canadian people.

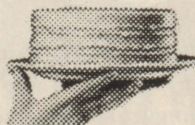
We English-speaking people in Quebec realize the necessity of speaking two languages, although we have not made much conscious effort to become proficient in both. Our thinking French-speaking friends likewise feel it imperative that they know English—not a little but well. Mr. Jean-Charles Harvey, a well-known French Canadian journalist, writes in an article published in "Le Jour" of July 13th, "*Nos compatriotes de langue anglaise n'ont pas besoin de français autant que nous avons besoin de l'anglais. Pour eux c'est une question de convenance, de bonne entente et de culture; pour nous n'est une question de gagne-pain.*" He then adds that a French person who speaks English fluently may obtain a position anywhere on the North American continent but that he who has only French at his command must be content to accept very mediocre positions.

If such be the attitude of the thinking French Canadians, let us, English speaking people, reciprocate by doing our utmost to promote bilingualism in the home, in the school and yes, in the church, in order that we enjoy to its fullest extent the life in the community in which we live.

*For the most delicious bread,
cakes and pastry you ever tasted*



use
**"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD"
FLOUR**



made from washed
and selected
Canadian wheat
by Canada's
Pioneer Millers.

IF IT'S "OGILVIE" — IT'S GOOD



DESIGNS FOR LEARNING

Worth-while things do not just happen; they are brought about.
—ANDREW CARNEGIE.

SNOWED IN

Sometimes the snow falls in awful amounts and heaps itself all around our houses. Even the barns are practically invisible. Well, we can't live very long snowed in, so we have to get out our shovels and clear paths to the road and to the barn. It's a hard job at times, but it is something that we have to do and so we just go ahead and do it. To keep in touch with the neighbours and the towns everybody has to do his bit, and if one falls down on the job, then it's just no good.

We're snowed in these days, and in more ways than one. Snowed in with white flakes and with difficulties. The real snow isn't so hard to clear, but it's all these price and marketing difficulties that seem to have us baffled. Yet they

have to be shovelled away or we can't go on. Just like in the case of snow, all of us have got to do our parts. No amount of talking or complaining to ourselves is going to help. That doesn't clear our paths and it won't clear our problems.

The Farm Radio Forums of the CBC do not promise to do anything. They clarify the problems and give a lot of ideas—ideas that are also written up in good sound pamphlets. These are the shovels. It's up to us to take them and use them, a whole bunch of us. We've got to do our own jobs.

What do you say, neighbour, going to be snowed in four seasons every year for the rest of your life or not?

ADULT EDUCATION NOTES

The CBC Farm Forums are well on their way now, and many listening groups are operating in Quebec. Before the broadcasts started groups were registered in Dunham, Ormstown, Quyon, Ste. Rose de Lima, Denholm, and Holland's Mill, two each in Kingsbury and Gatineau Point, and three in Poltimore. A complete list will be given next month. Some groups are just getting started officially although most of the people have heard the previous broadcasts and discussed them themselves. New groups are still welcome. Write for information to the Radio Farm Forum, Lennoxville, Quebec.

We hear that the rest of Eastern Canada is going great guns with listening groups. Well, Quebec, the original home of this type of broadcast, is not behind.

Æ

Alex. Sim, energetic director of the Adult Education Service will be away for the next four months studying at Columbia University, New York, on a Carnegie Scholarship. During these months he will be working with many of the best adult educationalists, and will be back with a pack of fresh ideas. We wish him the best of luck, and will be here welcoming him back in the spring. You can write him at International House, 500 Riverside Drive, New York City. He'll be very glad to hear from you, but don't expect long or immediate replies as he is going to be very busy.

Æ

Gordon Adamson is taking Alex Sim's place in the interval. He will be in the office to deal with all matters related to the listening group programme, and he hopes to see many of the people personally who are organizing groups.

Æ

Valuable help was received from the agronomes in the organization of groups, George Michaud of the Hull Office organized eight himself.

Æ

L. E. McKay, graduate of Macdonald, has been active in the Ottawa Valley, assisting the agronomes with the Radio Institutes at Hull, Lachute and Shawville. He is supervising the Macdonald short courses that began on February 3rd.

READY FOR READING

The Fruit, Vegetables, and Honey Act and Regulations. Department of Agriculture. A government act on the marketing of fruit, honey and vegetables. To be read by all who deal in these products. Write to the Extension Division, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

Prices and Returns for Nova Scotia Apples by A. E. Richards. A Marketing Service bulletin of the government. This should be of interest to all apple growers in Quebec, Extension Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Poultry Facts and Feeding. A full covering of this important subject, with illustrations. To be had from the same place as the other two.

Federal Union — Panacea or Delusion. By R. S. Lambert. Much has been written and said about the subject of federal union these days. Mr. Lambert gives you the facts and analyzes the ideas in concrete terms. For those who cannot wade through all the federal union printed matter, this is your pamphlet; for those who can do that reading this is the booklet to clear your mind. Food for Thought. 10 cents.

"SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD"

(Continued from page 3)

schools, junior colleges, school gardens and nature study in rural parts,—all were his creation or had his support. The improvements now advocated by educational investigators, he quietly established long ago. He had little sympathy with research that does not penetrate to the realm of action. What his efforts have meant to our country it is impossible here to estimate. But surely no man anywhere, at any time, was ever more effective in helping the children of the shadow to become the children of the light. His gifts to education and charity were many and princely, although probably it will never be known just how much he gave away without letting his left hand know what his right hand did,—and all was done without personal or partisan advantage. He was one of the great of his generation. He did not need to be knighted to be a nobleman. In his person were mingled qualities such as are rarely found in combination. There was great strength joined to utter simplicity. Behind the simple, unassuming exterior was great reserve strength and ability. He outlives his own time in what he did for his fellow men, even and especially the least of them. His memory to us of McGill and Macdonald College will be as of a rugged wood in which roses clambered among the trees. With such a life of blessing to others he might well have said with Sir Thomas Browne that he was happy enough to pity Caesar.

I think that if he were here now in our mad and troubled world, with his calm wisdom, his industry and his vision, he would deplore above all our declining self-reliance, our vanishing faith in ourselves. For he was fond of saying to McGill's Principal, Sir William Peterson, when he gave an endowment, "I have confidence in future generations and in their ability to meet their own needs wisely and adequately, if given proper training in youth." He would regret, too, the growing tendency to relegate all responsibility to that impersonal dispenser of supposedly limitless generosity, the Government, and the growing belief that the Government owes us a living. He would regret, too, the passing of silence in this garrulous world with its Babel of discordant and uninformed voices, and the weakening of the pioneer spirit with which he was surrounded in his youth and which made and developed his country. He would deplore the menace of foreign "isms" in a land with history's greatest liberator tradition and greatest opportunity for the industrious. He would regret shifting to the Government the responsibility of great wealth, which, he thought, should be foremost in initiating projects of direct value to human beings.

Sir William has won by his useful and benevolent life a place among our Canadian immortals. On him "great trust was laid; he that trust fulfilled, and he rests immortal among the immortal great." There is hope for democracy so long as it brings forth such unselfish sons from modest and unobtrusive origins and gives them supreme place in our country and in our hearts. A believer in work and in individual effort, he made the world more beautiful and better. Let us carry on the tradition he has left us, and let us guard well the heritage fashioned by his hands.

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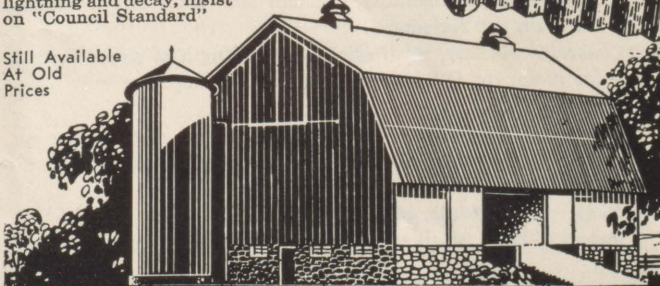
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Good for a Lifetime ... Sold with a 25 Year Guarantee



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Varieties of Farm Crops Recommended by the Quebec Seed Board for 1941

The Quebec Seed Board publishes herewith the varieties of farm crops which it recommends for 1941. In most cases, the varieties which appear below have been thoroughly tested against many others, and the recommendations are made on the basis of this information.

GRAIN CROPS

OATS:

- Cartier*:—Very early, very good quality, good yield.
Mabel:—Very early, very good quality, good yield, resistant to leaf rust and therefore specially recommended for districts where leaf rust is a serious factor.
Banner:—Medium maturing, good yield, generally adapted.
Lasalle:—Medium maturity, very good quality, good yield, Specially recommended for the district of Montreal as it produces a good quality of grain in hot dry seasons.
Vanguard:—Medium maturity, good yield, resistant to stem rust and therefore specially recommended for districts where stem rust is a serious factor.

BARLEY:

- Byng*:—Six-row, smooth-awn, medium maturity, excellent yield. (Not specially recommended on very rich soil where the crop is apt to lodge; is not used for malting.)
O.A.C. 21:—Six-row, early, yield, generally adapted, specially recommended for malting purposes.
Pontiac:—Six-row, rough-awn, medium maturity, good-straw, good yield, and generally adapted. (Not recommended for malting.)

WHEAT:

- Coronation*:—Bearded, white-chaff, late maturing, good for breadmaking, resistant to stem rust.
Garnet:—Beardless, very early maturing, and good for bread-making.

BUCKWHEAT:

- Japanese*:—Smooth-hull, large seed and vigorous growth.
Rough-Hull:—Very small seed, rough-hull, suitable for feeding purposes only.
Silverhull:—Smooth hull, small seed.

FIELD PEAS:

- Arthur*:—Medium maturity, medium size, short straw, suitable for grain and for soup.
Chancellor:—Early, small size, medium length of straw, suitable for grain, for O.P.V. mixtures, and for soup.

FIELD BEANS:

- Improved Yellow Eye*:—Early, very large seed, with yellow eye. Suitable for table use where there is no objection to the yellow eye.
Navy:—Early, white, large seed, suitable for table use.
Robust:—Later, small seed, good yield, suitable for table use.

FLAX:

- Liral Dominion*:—A new variety developed in Northern Ireland which has given particularly fine results in Canada. The variety is tall and of a particular vigorous habit.
Stormont Cirrus:—Rather late, very long and strong straw, very good yield of fibre and a fair yield of seed. The quality and the strength of straw place this variety among the best.

Stormont Gossamer:—Late, long straw, rather weak. Good yield of fibre and very good yield of seed. The fibre is of good quality and this variety ranks with Cirrus as one of the best.

CARROTS:

Giant White Belgian:—Very long type, slim, grows one-third out of ground.

White Intermediate:—Intermediate, grows entirely under-ground.

POTATOES:

Irish Cobbler:—White, good quality, especially suitable for an early crop.

Carmen No. 3:—White, good quality, suitable for main crop.

Green Mountain:—White, good quality, suitable for main crop, on light soils.

HAY AND PASTURE CROPS

RED CLOVER:

Dolland:—An early, double-cut variety which is hardy, high-yielding and disease resistant. It has been selected from material grown at Macdonald College since 1911 and is well-adapted to local conditions.

Ottawa:—An early, double-cut variety which is hardy, a good yielder, hairy-stemmed, dark-seeded and disease resistant. It was produced by mass selection methods at the Division of Forage Plants, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

ALFALFA:

1st Choice:—Registered Grimm.

2nd Choice:—Certified Grimm or Certified Ontario Variegated.

MIXTURES FOR HAY Mixture "A"

For well-drained, non acid soils

	Rate per 100 lbs.
Timothy	50
Red Clover	20
Alsike Clover	5
Alfalfa	25

Rate of Seeding:—13 lbs. per arpent
16 lbs. per acre

Mixture "B"

For soils not well-drained

	Rate per 100 lbs.
Timothy	50
Red Clover	30
Alsike Clover	20

Rate of Seeding:—13 lbs. per arpent
16 lbs. per acre

MIXTURES FOR HAY FOLLOWED BY PASTURE Mixture "C" (*)

For soils inclined to be acid

	Rate per 100 lbs.
Timothy	47
Red Clover	20
Alsike Clover	13
Kentucky Blue	13
Red Top	7

Rate of Seeding:—13 lbs. per arpent
15 lbs. per acre

Mixture "D"
For well-drained, non acid soils

	Rate per 100 lbs.
Timothy	43
Red Clover	13
Alsike Clover	5
Alfalfa	13
Kentucky Blue	13
Canada Blue	13

Rate of Seeding:—13 lbs. per arpent
16 lbs. per acre

MIXTURE FOR PERMANENT PASTURE (+)

	Rate per 100 lbs.
Kentucky Blue	25
Canada Blue	25
Timothy	45
Wild White Clover	5

Rate of Seeding:—16 lbs. per arpent
20 lbs. per acre

(+) On tillable lands this mixture may be seeded in the spring with a light nurse crop or in early August without a nurse crop. It may be used also on rough land where the seed can be worked in.

(*) Add 1 pound of wild White Clover per acre where it does not volunteer readily from the soil.

GRAIN MIXTURES

Under some conditions it may be desirable to grow mixtures of grain. While many mixtures can be made, the following are considered to be most satisfactory from the standpoint of suitability of variety, rate and proportion of seed per acre, and evenness of maturity of the crop.

MIXTURE No. 1:—Generally recommendable where the soil is well prepared and well drained.

Cartier Oats	50 pounds per acre
O.A.C. 21 Barley	50 " " "

MIXTURE No. 2:—For rich soil where the grain is liable to lodge and where early varieties are needed.

Cartier Oats	40 pounds per acre
O.A.C. 21 Barley	40 " " "
Garnet Wheat	30 " " "

MIXTURE No. 3:—For rich soil where late varieties are apt to give better results.

Banner Oats	40 pounds per acre
Pontiac	40 " " "
Coronation Wheat	30 " " "

As the Seeds Act does not provide for seed grain mixtures, the mixtures recommended cannot be purchased. It is therefore necessary to make up the mixtures at home by using the proper varieties, proportions and rates.

CORN CROPS

ENSILAGE VARIETIES:

OPEN-POLLINATED—

Longfellow:—An eight-row, yellow flint, early maturing.

Salzers (North Dakota):—An eight-row, white flint, early maturing.

Golden Glow:—A fourteen to sixteen-row yellow dent, medium maturing.

White Cap Yellow Dent:—A fourteen to sixteen-row, white capped yellow dent, medium maturing.

Silver King (Wis. No. 7):—A fourteen to sixteen-row white dent, medium to late maturing.

HYBRIDS—

Algonquin:—This is a variety hybrid. The seed sold is a light yellow color but the crop grown produces ears with a mixture of yellow and white kernels. The variety is very early maturing.

Wis. No. 606:—This is a double-cross hybrid. It is a yellow dent variety giving ears with fourteen to sixteen rows. It is early maturing.

Wis. No. 645:—This is a double-cross hybrid. It is a yellow dent variety giving ears with fourteen to sixteen rows. It is medium maturing.

GRAIN VARIETIES:

Quebec No. 28:—A twelve-row yellow flint, for grain only, early maturing.

ROOT CROPS

In the following list of root crop varieties all of the swede and mangel sorts are registrable. The Board recommends the use of registered seed. Experience has shown clearly that ordinary commercial seed cannot be depended on for quality, uniformity or trueness to type. In contrast, the registered material is being constantly selected and is being grown and packaged under strict supervision. It therefore represents the highest grade of root seed available and, while it will cost more, the results will justify extra expenditure.

SWEDES:

Acadia:—A globe-type with purple skin colour. Bred and introduced by the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Ditmar's Bronze-Top:—A flat-globe to globe-type with green to bronze skin colour. Selected by Mr. R. V. Ditmars of Deep Brook, N.S.

Laurentian:—Globe to slightly longer than globe-type with clear purple skin colour. Bred and introduced by the Agronomy Department, Macdonald College, Que.

Wilhelmsburger:—Globe-type, with green skin colour. Introduced from Europe. Recommended as possessing resistance to club-root.

MANGELS:

Frontenac:—Intermediate, of orange-yellow colour. High in yield and medium in dry matter. Bred and introduced by the Agronomy Department, Macdonald College, Que.

Giant White Sugar:—Half-long, white, rather low in dry matter. Bred and introduced by Ralph Moore, Norwich, Ont.

Prince:—Half-long, white, low in dry matter, high gross yield. Selected by R. Moase, New Annan, P.E.I.

Tip-Top:—A short intermediate, of orange-yellow colour high in dry matter. Bred and introduced by the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

WELL MERITED HONOURS

Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Federal Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Wm. Greenshields, manager of Bois de la Roche Farm at Senneville, have been elected to life membership in the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association. Dr. Barton was formerly Head of the Animal Husbandry Department and Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at Macdonald College. Mr. Greenshields used to be the Macdonald College herdsman.

KEEP DODDER OUT OF THE FLAX

The rebirth of the flax industry in our province is an accomplished fact. The 6000 acres planted to this crop in 1939 were more than doubled in 1940, and the value of last year's crop was over a million and a half dollars. In view of these results and the ever-increasing market, the Department is planning still more encouragement to this effort in 1941.

But this new industry has already come face to face with a dangerous enemy — dodder. The damage caused to the last crop was not large, but this weed can rapidly become a real pest if measures are not taken to stop its spread.

"Dodder," says Mr. Maheux, Chief of the Plant Protection Service, "is a parasitic plant whose tiny seeds are often found mixed with impure seed of various crops. The young plants appear as yellow filaments which twine around the stems of cultivated plants, flax in particular. The parasite fixes itself to its host by means of suckers, sucks its food and kills the plant. The infested plants dry out and can easily be seen as brown or yellow patches throughout the field. Dodder produces no leaves, but bears an abundance of small white flowers, each of which develops several seeds which may either fall to earth or be carried away with the harvest. These seeds remain alive in the soil for a long time and may germinate even as long as five years after being produced."

The greatest amount of loss caused by dodder during the past season was in the counties of Soulanges and Vaudreuil.

The government seized the production of all infested fields last autumn, and this seized flax was processed separately under very close supervision. It goes without saying that any seed that has dodder seed mixed with it should never be sown; but infested flax seed can still be used to make linseed oil. The producers whose crops were seized lost little in actual money. Their crop was paid for at market prices, less transportation charges and the cost of processing.



Dodder on clover and on flax.

The damage by dodder is just beginning. We have every opportunity to get rid of this weed, and steps are being taken to see that this is done. Every grower who is at all interested in his business should leave nothing undone to get rid of this pest entirely. Among other precautions, great care should be taken to get clean flax seed, and no seed which might have dodder in it should be either bought or sold. Remember, the production of flax seed as well as flax can be ruined by this parasite.

The Department of Agriculture is determined to stamp this weed out, and it is possible that anyone who wants to grow flax next year will be required to obtain a permit to do so. With full co-operation between the farmers and the government officials, there is no doubt that success in this effort can be obtained.

WE NEED BETTER VEAL CALVES

Each Spring, with monotonous regularity, the markets are flooded with a crop of poorly finished calves, notwithstanding all the efforts that have been put forth for many years by various agencies to improve conditions. There is a market for good milk-fed veal, and consumption of this excellent meat could be greatly increased if the quality offered were better. Using some of your milk to feed to calves is good business—the returns are greater than when it is sent to the creamery or sold raw; there is less labour needed. Why not try to improve the quality of the veal being sent to market? The larger the number of "grassers" on the market, the lower will be the price for veal in general.

It is quite true that the business of raising calves for market does not approach the volume of the hog business or of our business in dairy products. But, for the farmer faced with the necessity of increasing his sources of revenue and of spreading his income over the entire year, it is worthy of more attention that it has been receiving. For example, there were some 900,000 calves born in this province last year. Supposing that one third of these were kept for rearing (and that is a generous estimate), there would be about 600,000 to be marketed. That is a figure which commands respect. And the market is at our door, for only about 57% of the calves marketed in Montreal come from Quebec. But to get this market we need quality—and that is where we have been falling down badly.

There is nothing difficult about producing good veal. The calf should be fed whole milk, and nothing else, until five weeks old. He is kept in a clean box stall or on a short rope and not allowed to run at all. It is the same system that is used in fattening poultry. In a word, keep the calf in a clean dry place, do not let it out into the sunlight, and feed nothing but whole milk. If you have any hard milkers in your herd, use them as nurses. A good milker can feed two calves at a time, and the same cow can fatten a second calf when the first one has gone to market.

Some farmers separate the calf from its mother a few days after birth and feed it from a pail, but this is not good practice. The young animal should have every chance to gain steadily, without being exposed to dangers of digestive upsets which may result from the use of dirty feeding utensils.

The best animal for veal is not over 7 weeks of age, and weighs between 150 to 170 pounds. This is the kind that brings a profit over and above the cost of raising. Calves raised on grass and hay have second quality flesh and are hard to sell. There is no branch of animal production which is less profitable than raising "grassers". They are almost always sold at a loss, and this is due in large measure to the way they were fed. It is not difficult to turn these losses into profits by feeding whole milk.

And there is another side to the question which has been hinted at already. Turning milk into meat is more profitable than selling milk to the creamery, and all the milk that is used in this way does just that much to reduce our surplus of raw milk. And there is still another angle to the ques-

tion. We are shipping as much bacon as we can to Britain. Increasing sales of veal mean that less pork is sold and more bacon can be produced.

And once these milk-fed calves are ready, how can they be got to market? Co-operatively, of course. Have a meeting. Invite the Agronomer. Arrange to ship a lot of calves at the same time, so that transportation charges won't eat up all the profits. If the animals are going by railway, about 85 calves weighing 140 pounds can be loaded into a car. The number that can be shipped by truck depends, of course, on the size of the truck, but in neither case should they be so crowded that bruising will result. (Cattle raisers lose about \$3,000,000 a year from bruised animals). See that the truck driver drives carefully and avoid any rough handling in loading or unloading.

A lot of calves will be born on Quebec farms this year. Whether or not those that go to market are sold at a profit, or a loss, or whether the owner merely breaks even, is not a matter of chance. Good care from birth to market, and milk feeding, will make all the difference.

APPLE GROWERS MEET IN MONTREAL

"For some time at least we cannot depend on getting any new market for our apples", said President Laberge in his opening address to the Pomological Society, whose forty-seventh annual meeting was held on January 16 and 17. "We are meeting competition from other provinces and from the growers of citrus fruits; we must put only good apples on the market and we must increase our advertising campaign."

C. E. Petch, Hemmingford, outlined the spray recommendations that will be made for the coming season, and also discussed the spraying of trees just before harvest time with solutions of plant hormones to prevent premature dropping of the apples. Results of tests show that this treatment is more effective with some varieties than with others, but in general the increased size and color of the fruit, due to the fact that the apples stay on the tree longer, prove the value of the treatment. The materials which are available commercially gave better results with early varieties than with winter apples.

The point of Fred S. Browne's talk was that our present methods of packing apples in barrels and boxes no longer meet the needs of consumers, most of whom have no cellars in which to store large quantities of apples. Small containers which could be packed at picking time would prevent the bruising which is bound to occur when apples are received by the dealer in barrels or boxes and repacked for the consumer into small lots.

He demonstrated several types of consumer packages in which the apples can be packed in the orchard. Gas and moisture-proof cellophane bags holding about one gallon act as miniature gas-storage chambers and keep the fruit in perfect condition. Four of these are packed into a carton of

corrugated cardboard. Other containers suggested were peck and half-bushel cartons which can be layer-packed or faced and filled in the orchard. With any of these methods only one packing is needed and the fruit reaches the consumer in the best possible condition. The "springiness" of the material of which the cartons are made protect the apples against bruising in shipping. The speaker suggested that growers try some of the new packages next fall.

Karl B. Conger, of the Marketing Division, at Ottawa, emphasized the fact that now is the time to get rid of trees of poor and unpopular varieties. There is no use growing varieties the public do not want.

S. J. Chagnon gave an interesting description of the way run-down and abandoned farms around Frelighsburg has been transformed during the past 10 years into flourishing young orchards which in 1940 produced 26,000 barrels of fine apples. H. Hill, Ottawa, discussed steps which were being taken to control a serious magnesium deficiency in the soils of that district.

At the banquet on Monday, Mr. W. J. Anderson, of Shoreham, Vt., a grower and past president of the Vermont Fruit Growers' Association, brought greetings from across the line. His interesting address was received with enthusiasm by his audience. Mr. Bois, of the Co-operative Federation, described the organization and methods of operation of co-operation in Quebec.

Other speakers during the sessions were F. Godbout of the Plant Protection Service, on apple scab control, A. Savoie, Montreal, who described the Canadian Food Distribution Council, D. S. Blair, Ottawa, on testing and sampling apples varieties, and Blake Campbell, Ottawa, on marketing.

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

Dr. G. S. H. Barton and Mr. Adrien Morin, Deputy Ministers of Agriculture in the Federal and Provincial Cabinets respectively, were the speakers at the luncheon which featured the annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association on January 28. The meeting was held in Montreal and was attended by representatives from Ayrshire Clubs in all parts of the Dominion.

During the session, three recommendations were adopted by the members of the Association. It was resolved that, "to assure maximum production, agriculture should receive the same treatment as industry and labour so that parity prices may be realized. This would mean the 1926-29 price level with cheese at 19¢ and butter at a relative price. We are of the opinion that an early announcement should be made with a view to assuring production and safeguarding the future of the dairy industry."

In view of the announced policy of the Federal Government to pay half the freight charges on feed from Western Canada, from the Great Lakes eastward, provided the other half were paid by the provincial governments concerned, it was resolved that the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association suggest to the various breeders' associations in the provinces concerned that they make representations to their local governments urging them to assume this 50%.

A third resolution, conveying a message of encouragement and appreciation to the Ayrshire breeders in Great Britain for the way they are carrying on in face of tremendous difficulties was also adopted.

Dr. Barton in his address pointed out that the war had resulted in a greater demand for only a few farm products from Canada. Our major problem is to maintain the best possible balance in agriculture—not to increase production generally.

The two products for which the war has increased the demand are bacon and cheese. Hogs are coming to market in unprecedented numbers, but the British agreement has prevented a serious price drop; 40,000,000 pounds of bacon is the increase over the quantity agreed on last year. The cheese agreement calls for delivery of at least 12,000,000 pounds more this year, and Dr. Barton pointed out that this means that we will have to produce more milk to fill this quota. How can this be accomplished? We could milk more cows, but that would mean 100,000 more cows than we have milking at present. A simpler way, said he, would be to get more milk from the cows we already have. The speaker estimated that if each cow could be made to produce 150 pounds of milk more than she did last year, our requirement would be met. Or, as an alternative, increasing the total butter-fat produced by 1.25% would accomplish the same thing.

We must start now, said Dr. Barton. Co-operate with the cow—feed a little better and plan for supplementary feeding next summer. Do everything possible to produce that extra 150 pounds of milk or that extra 1.25% of fat; and while doing so, remember what the dairymen of England are going through.

Looking to the future, the speaker saw a great opportunity for Canadian livestock men to supply dairy products and livestock to the devastated countries after the war, but he warned that we must be prepared to deliver good products when the opportunity comes.

Mr. Morin agreed wholeheartedly with Dr. Barton's statements. He pointed out that, as a general condition, Quebec cows are relatively low producers, due largely to improper feeding practices. He urged fertilization as a means of improving pastures and the sowing of some green feed to supplement the pastures toward the end of the season.

The meeting heard reports of the activities of the Ayrshire Breeders' Associations in the various provinces, and elected six new directors for Quebec: Messrs J. P. Beauchemin, J. H. Black, S. J. Chagnon, P. D. McArthur, D. A. Ness and G. Toupin.

CORN BORER DAMAGE

Last year's losses from corn borer were the largest in history. From official figures published by the Department of Agriculture we learn that during last season, corn borer damage was found in 85% of all corn plantations in Quebec. From Pontiac to Montmorency and from Huntingdon to Rivière du Loup, few growers escaped loss. Damage was not so extensive in the Eastern Townships.

Under the provisions of the Plant Protection Act, everyone who grows corn, no matter how much or how little, must burn all the stalks, stubble, etc. once the crop is harvested, and this regulation will be strictly enforced by the Department officials.

WHEN A BARGAIN IS NOT A BARGAIN

If two brands of fertilizer are offered for sale at slightly different prices, do not choose one lot simply because it costs a little less per bag. Check up on the weight of fertilizer in the bags. It may seem to be a saving if you buy from one company whose price per bag is slightly below another's, but this apparent saving will quickly disappear if you get 10 or 15 pounds less in each bag of the cheaper lot. The important thing is not how many bags, but how many pounds of fertilizer you get for your money. Remember, fertilizer comes in 85, 90, and 100 pounds bags, so check up on the weight before buying.

THE DAIRY DILEMMA

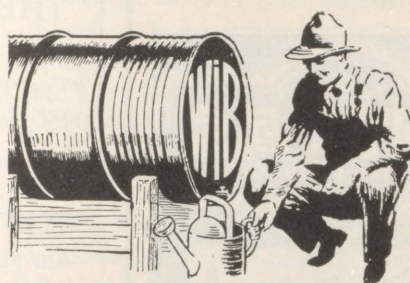
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farm products were below the general level of prices when the war started. In August 1939 the level of prices of farm products was below the 1914 level. Since the war started the general level of prices has advanced much more than has the wholesale prices of farm products. The exact figures are 10.3 points increase in the general level and 4.3 increase in farm products from August 1939 to August 1940.

This means that farmers are now "in the dog house" in regard to prices. There is where they have been since 1930 in this industry. Some other countries readjusted their prices of farm products before the outbreak of war. Among these countries was Britain. The policy of Britain is to maintain prices of farm products as near as possible to the level prevailing in August 1939. This may be all right for Britain and still be entirely out of line for Canada as the situation in regard to prices of farm products was different in Britain from that of Canada in August 1939 and for years before that. People in Britain may not know this and by no stretch of the imagination can it be the job of Britain to look after Canadian farm prices. This job is a domestic affair. It is not an easy matter. It is specially hard in the dairy industry where we have had regulated prices for fluid milk for years and for almost a year now a regulated price for cheese. The regulation of these two products of the dairy industry is based on entirely different foundations. The regulation of the price of fluid milk is a local matter and recently has become a job for provincial boards or commissions. The regulation of cheese prices is for requirements for overseas. The reason for the regulation is the same in both cases, namely, to ensure the required supply. We now know that 21 cents per pound butter fat (the Canadian net price to the farmer in the three months from June to August inclusive 1940) did not provide enough butter for the following winter. If scarcity is to be avoided in the future the price paid next summer should be higher than that of the past season.

Why the price of butter was so low during the past season puzzled many at that time. That mystery has not as yet been entirely cleared up. If supply and demand was responsible for the price of butter last summer and at the present time, then supply and demand has done a very poor job.

Too low prices are apt to be followed by prices that are as far out of line in the other direction. High prices are just as likely to be followed by low prices as the other way round—if allowed. Limiting the rise is one of the best means of promoting scarcity as a low price fails to restrict consumption and at the same time fails to stimulate production. Thus maximum prices tend to become the minimum and vice versa. This is perhaps the most encouraging claim that may be made for the producer in this matter. It was for this reason that it was suggested that the alleged butter scarcity with the belated rise in price does not warrant unusual alarm.



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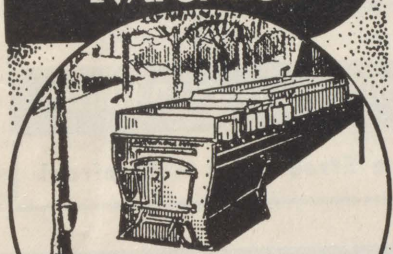
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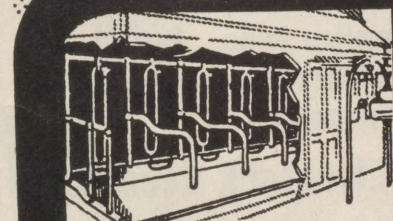
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THE QUESTION BOX

Have you any problems that are bothering you? This column is at your disposal. Address your questions to the Editor, Macdonald College, P.Q.

Am planning to build a cooling tank in my dairy, what size tank would you recommend? I have a herd of 18 Ayrshire cows.
J. A.

Answer: In building cooling tanks for milk, a common mistake is to build them too small thereby not allowing sufficient space for water and ice around the cans. Providing your 18 cows produce 25 lbs. each at one milking, you will have 450 lbs. of milk or 900 lbs. of milk in the two milkings. If using 8 gal. cans, you need to provide tank space for 12 cans, and also a sufficient quantity of water and ice for effective cooling. For this purpose we recommend a tank 10 feet long, 3 feet wide, 2 feet 6 inches deep. Two rows of 8 gal. cans, six cans per row, will require approximately 85 inches, of the total 120 inches (length of tank inside) leaving approximately 35 inches for water and ice. Figures given are inside dimensions.

The tank should be insulated with ground cork, or mill shavings; inside cement wall 4" thick; outside cement wall from 3" to 4" thick and a 4" space between the two for insulating material. The top should be five inches thick, lumber and damp proof paper on both top and bottom sides, with 3" of insulating material in the center. A ribbon gasket fitted on the top so as to make a tight seal will save ice. The bottom of tank should be 2" lower at drain hole to facilitate draining. The over-flow pipe should be at a level which provides for approximately 20" of water in the tank.

Answer: At the time of changing from whole milk feeding to skim milk feeding and shortly afterwards dairy calves seldom appear thrifty or sleek in their hair coats. A simple meal mixture often used at this time with good results consists of 50 lbs. of ground or rolled oats, 50 lbs. of wheat bran and 20 lbs. of linseed oil meal. If however you think calves are not thriving try adding some corn or barley and use the following mixture: 40 lbs. ground oats, 10 lbs. ground barley, 10 lbs. of bran and 10 lbs. of linseed oil meal. This mixture will be a little more fattening and be lower in protein which will probably be more suitable with your skim milk. A satisfactory rate of feeding is one pound of meal mixture for each one hundred pounds of live weight of calf.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

We have just received a brief and highly satisfactory report from the Thurso Boys and Girls Swine Feeding Club. This club composed of twelve members raised and marketed 113 pigs; twenty-five per cent were graded selects and thirty-five per cent were bacon. After keeping an accurate record of all costs including an item for labor and insurance their report shows an average profit per pig of \$5.00. It is interesting to note in this connection also that some feed was purchased at 1.45 per cwt. and that skim milk was used as the only protein supplement.

The pigs in most cases had the run of a rape or clover pasture and it was the opinion of the members that while this lengthened the feeding period it reduced the cost of grain considerably.

The club is already making plans for next year when they hope to raise the percentage of select hogs. We assure them of our keen interest and wish them continued success.

"We now know that for all the benefits gained, we can no longer take it for granted that progress in science necessarily means the advancement of human welfare" stated an American correspondent recently. What a thought provoking remark!

My Holstein calves are unthrifty and not doing well. Would you please suggest a satisfactory meal mixture. I am feeding the calves skimmed milk and I have barley and oats on hand.

H. J.

Co-operatives cannot be built from the top down. You must start at the bottom, stir something in the people and develop them to do the job. The only thing you can build from the top down is a well.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Dairy cows toward the end of the winter appreciate variety in their roughage. If you have saved a bit of good hay, or if you have some clover silage on hand it is a good time to feed a little. Good hay and grass silage are rich in their carotene content. Feeding them during the late winter months helps to overcome the lack of color and flavor so common in milk at this time of year. Young stock may be in greater need of the carotene supplied by any good roughage at this time of the year than earlier.

Now is a good time, if it hasn't been done already, to add a little skim milk or other protein supplement to the rations of brood sows. Proteins of animal origin such as skim milk, tankage and fishmeal have something which the plant proteins such as linseed oil meal, soy bean oil meal and middlings lack. Feeding a little protein supplement now will help to overcome troubles with early spring litters later.

The big brooder house is being more widely used in Quebec Province. Those using it are quite enthusiastic.

NO. 2 SEED OATS

When No. 1 seed oats are not available to a purchaser, he should try to obtain No. 2 seed. While not as good as No. 1, these oats are a much better grade for seed than are so-called "re-cleaned" and "double re-cleaned" oats. No. 2 oats are required by law to be relatively free from noxious and other weeds and to have good germinating power. "Re-cleaned" and "double re-cleaned" oats may have a very poor germination and a big content of weed seeds. Oats are often graded No. 2 because of colour, which is of minor importance as long as germination and vitality are maintained.

Due to the shortage of farm labor and the reasonably good prices of beef cattle we may expect an expansion in this line of farming. It is interesting to note in this connection that Quebec was at one time an important beef centre in Canada. Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst Farm, Compton County, Que., an outstanding exponent of the shorthorn breed, carried on quite a successful importing business. In 1872 Mr. Cochrane imported nine females and two bulls from England. He was not content however with importing cattle from Britain and selling them in Canada, but in that same year (1872) he took back to Britain some of the choicest shorthorn blood from this side and sold it for high prices in Britain. One bull, the 3rd Duke of Hillhurst sold for \$5,000, ten other head brought \$50,000.

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THE COLLEGE PAGE

News of the College — Staff, Students, Graduates

SHORT COURSES AT MACDONALD COLLEGE

When this Journal appears Macdonald College will be a seething hive of activity. Three Short Courses will then be in full swing. The Women's Course in Rural Education is the first course of its kind ever to be offered in Canada. Surely things are looking up educationally in Quebec when such a course should be offered, not to professionals, but to citizens. As our women are most actively interested in the education of the young and are prepared to work for better educational facilities for their children, it is logical that such a course should be given for them. The present effort is a splendid example of co-operation between the College, the Women's Institutes, and the Department of Education. The influence of these twenty women who are privileged to take the course will doubtless make itself felt to the advantage of our educational system.

At the time of writing it appears that the combined facilities of our residences and the neighbourhood will be taxed to accommodate the students entering the two courses, one in Farm Mechanics and one in Farm Organization and Management. This is surprising in view of the small number of young men available in the country at present. It is also most gratifying.

These courses have an added significance. None of them represents just another Short Course. They are part of a great experiment in popular education—of which our Study Clubs, Community Schools, Listening Group Leaders' Conference and the Farm Radio Forum form an integral part. The whole approach and the technique employed differs from former courses. They are not designed merely to give a certain amount of useful information. The discussion group method will be employed throughout. Each student, in addition to adding to his own store of knowledge, will be enabled to master the method of presenting such material to his neighbours as the convener of a study group. The women's individual "courses" are supported by sets of study outlines, such as we have never before had available. These the student can take back with him to his community and it is hoped that many will use them in the manner indicated. Later on these outlines will be available at cost to interested groups.

FAST WORK IN THE SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS

On a Sunday morning a couple of weeks ago we received the following telegram from a former student: *"May be starting immediately instruction in reading and writing for 20 soldiers. Should be able to use modified form of primary methods flash cards, etc. Would appreciate suggestions."* (The teaching referred to is part of the general programme of the military authorities to provide opportunity for study for the troops in the camps).

The School for Teachers thrives on this sort of request, and making flash cards (which are used for teaching reading to children in the elementary grades) is a regular part of the curriculum. But never before had the students tried to make flash cards which would be used to teach grown men to read. Something out of the ordinary was needed. Nothing daunted by the short notice they set to work on Monday morning, after spending most of Sunday getting together materials and ideas. Here is what was involved.

A list of suitable words, phrases and simple sentences had to be thought out. Then each word or sentence had to be printed, by hand, on cardboard. Finally, a picture to illustrate each word had to be found in a magazine or newspaper and mounted or, when no suitable picture could be found, the illustrations had to be drawn by the students themselves. The words chosen were names of common objects such as would be found in a military camp; furniture, items of food, parts of uniforms and civilian dress, army equipment and weapons, etc. One set of cards bore the familiar words of command, illustrated with pictures of soldiers carrying out the order—standing at attention, at ease, and so forth. The men students, all of whom take military training, supplied the information for this set. More advanced cards bore simple sentences describing accompanying pictures. Some of these were battle scenes, but one student made four beautiful drawings to illustrate the four seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

As we have said, the students started this on Monday morning and, in four regular class periods plus some "homework", finished well over a hundred cards by Tuesday night. On Wednesday morning they were on their way. Work of this sort is part of the usual school material, but this emergency was used as a project of real value in giving the students of the School for Teachers practice in preparing original material for a specific purpose. It just goes to show what can be accomplished when the need is recognized.

OAT VARIETIES

(Continued from page 4)

Strength of Straw

A crop which stands well is desired by all, as such a crop is comparatively easily harvested. This factor is influenced by environment. Very rich soil conditions favour the development of long, sappy straw specially subject to lodging. The oat crop goes down also when storms occur at the time that the head is heavy and the straw is still weak. Here again, varieties differ. However, there is very little difference in strength of straw between the recommended varieties. In some seasons the early varieties lodge less than do the later varieties because they avoid late storms. In other seasons, the early varieties appear to be weaker because they are caught by storms before the late varieties are headed.

Disease Resistance

Rust causes injury to oats in some seasons and in some areas. In the Montreal district and the western part of the Eastern Townships, the rust damage is seasonal only. In some years it is a factor but in most it is of minor importance.

There are two kinds of oat rust, the stem rust and the leaf rust. The first is usually more prevalent or at least more obvious in the latter part of the season. The leaf rust, on the other hand, usually starts earlier in the season. At the time of harvest the stem rust is quite conspicuous while the crown rust, though it may have been quite serious, is not so easily noted at that time.

Unfortunately, there is no variety available at present which is resistant to both kinds of rust and is otherwise satisfactory. Within both of these rusts are a number of races or strains to which all oat varieties are not equally resistant. The Vanguard is resistant to the races of stem rust common in the east, and the Lasalle is resistant to most of them. The Mabel is resistant to a number of races of leaf rust, including those common in the east.

Where rust is prevalent, varieties having resistance should be chosen. However, it is necessary to know which rust, stem or leaf, is the important one in the district before a proper choice of variety can be made. The use of Vanguard or Lasalle is not satisfactory in an area where leaf rust is common, while the use of Mabel offers no protection in a district subject to stem rust.

The fact that in much of Quebec, rust is not regularly a serious factor should be remembered. In some districts conspicuous rust epidemics occur only once in five years or so. In some of these cases yield is apparently not greatly influenced. In such districts the fear of rust should not influence the choice of variety unless there is available a resistant variety which otherwise is quite suitable.

The recommended varieties offer very little choice as to resistance to smut. With this disease also there are two kinds and no one of the varieties offers sufficient resistance to warrant consideration in a practical way. Fortunately, oat

smut can be controlled by comparatively simple methods, using either formaldehyde or an organic mercury dust such as cerasan.

Summary

It is difficult if not impossible to advise definitely as to the use of individual varieties from the group recommended. The final decision will be with the growers. In some districts one variety will probably predominate and in others some farmers will prefer one and some another. There may be other varieties just as good, but we do know that the recommended varieties are amongst the best. Growers are well advised to limit themselves to the varieties recommended by the Seed Board.

CHICK BROODING

(Continued from page 6)

doing the possibility of infection by such disease organisms as coccidiosis may be avoided. Keep the litter, feed and water clean at all times.

Teach Chicks to Roost Early

As the chicks develop in size and feather very quickly, the temperature of the room and brooder is lowered about five degrees weekly. At four weeks of age room temperature at the floor should be 75 to 80 degrees. At this age the chicks are ready to leave the hover and go to roost at night. Low roosts, slanted from the floor to about one foot high on the wall, should be placed along the back wall of the room. As soon as the chicks appear to be ready to start roosting, they should be taught to go there at night. It is advisable to have one-inch wire mesh on the lower side of the roosts. Discourage crowding into corners on the floor at night by placing the chicks on the roost and blocking off the corners by boards.

Range Out-of-Doors

Providing the range is clean sod, the chicks may be allowed out-of-doors at an early age. A small enclosure will prevent them straying away from the house at the start. The brooder house should be portable, so that it can be placed on new range each year and also moved periodically during the growing season if necessary. When the birds are old enough to be without the heat of the closed house, the cockerels should be separated from the pullets and one group placed in a range shelter or another house some distance away. If the range crop is mixed grasses and clovers, or cereals, the stock will consume large quantities of it and thus reduce the amount of feed consumed at the hoppers. Ample clean range is the best insurance against possible disease or parasitic infestation during the growing season.

Chicks may also be successfully brooded in confinement, but the range raised stock is more economical in feed cost and usually more firm in fleshing due to the exercise taken.

Continual observation of details is necessary for successful brooding, but with care in feeding and sanitary conditions, strong vigorous stock can be raised with ease.

THE C.B.C. FARM RADIO FORUM

Hear the Sunnyridge farmers air their problems.

Here's what they'll talk about.

February 18th:

Can We Pay Off Our Mortgages?

February 25th:

You Can't Afford to be Sick.

March 4th:

Hand Sickle or Harvest Combine?

March 11th:

Cutting Costs.

March 18th:

From Producer to Consumer — How?

April 1st:

Learning Isn't a Luxury.

April 8th:

Let's Get Together and Do Something.

You'll hear them on these stations and dial numbers:

Ontario and Quebec—9.00-9.30 p.m.,
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CBL, Toronto (840);

CBO, Ottawa (880);

CBM, Montreal (960);

CHLT, Sherbrooke (1210)

***Arrange
Your Own
Radio Forum***

Get together with some of your neighbours and listen to the Old Timer and *his* neighbours. Then talk over the things they discuss and decide what you think should be done to solve the farmer's problems.

***Send For
The Printed
Material***

Write to the Farm Radio Forum, Lennoxville, Que., for information about how to carry on a Farm Radio Forum and secure copies of the interesting series of pamphlets entitled "Canadian Farm Problems". These will give you facts and ideas for discussion about the subjects of the broadcasts. Here is the list:

1. Are there too many farmers?
2. Should Canada restrict the farming of sub-marginal land?
3. Will increased production benefit the farmer?
4. Should Canada encourage land settlement of immigrants?
5. Can we improve our taxation system?
6. How far will improved farm management methods help?
7. What does the farmer need in the way of credit?
8. Can the economic position of the farmer be improved through the medium of a government supported policy of research, experimentation and extension work?
9. What can we hope to accomplish through Fairs and Exhibitions?
10. Are government grading regulations and marketing services of value to the farmer?
11. What are the conditions necessary for the efficient marketing of farm products?
12. What can the farmer gain through organization?
13. To what extent can co-operative organizations solve the economic problems of the farmer?
14. Is any form of governmental control or regulation over the marketing of farm products necessary, desirable, or practicable for Canada?
15. If some form of regulation is adopted, what should it be?
16. What shall we do about it?

These pamphlets have been prepared by the Agricultural Publications Committee of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, W. H. Brittain, Editor. Two complete sets are sent to all registered listening groups; extra sets may be had by writing to the Journal, enclosing \$1.00 for each complete set.